EUROPE.

The French Plebiscitum Vote-Analysis of the Franchise and Citizen Feeling in the Cities and Country.

Executive Coercion in Ireland and the "Memory of '98,"

Personal Dispute in the Papal Council,

Our special correspondents in Europe supply the following written details, in illustration of our cable news telegrams, dated to the 20th of April. The Indian reformer, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.

preached at the Unitarian church in Upper street, slington, London, May 1. The news from Varzin with respect to the health

of Count Bismarck continued favorable. It is said that the Chancellor will go to Carlsbad, but perhaps not till the Crown Prince of Prussia has returned. Daoud Pacha is about to visit Europe from Con-

Count de Chambord addressed to Plus IX. a letter of adhesion to the dogma of Papal infallibility. Lord Granville and Lord Clarendon, though present in the House of Lords, were suffering from

testant parish church a "mass for the repose of the soul of the Lord Auckland, ex-Bishop of Bath and Wells," was celebrated. The Rev. W. J. E. Bennet alone communicated in the sacrament, in accordance with Romish practice in masses for the dead.

Another batch of correspondence relative to the ate murders in Greece had been forwarded to the nglish journals from the Foreign Office. Mr. Ers-

In my despatch of the lath inst. I gave your lord-ship the latest intelligence which had reached me up to that time as to the state of the negotiation for the release of the English gentlemen who have fallen into the hunds of the belgands, and likewise as te-their health. I now enclose copies and extracts of Mr. Herbert's subsequent correspondence with me, and likewise copy of a letter written by Mr. Lloyd to his wife.

cle in the Solv from the pen of M. Edmond About upon the Greek murders. M. About argues that what has occurred confirms the views expressed in "La Grète Contemporaine." The writer expresses anxiety respecting the tone of the English journals towards Greece, and says that the London Post, in proposing a temporary occupation of Athens, "couna more adventurous expellition than that against Abyssinia, on account of the relationship between the King of the Greeks and the Czar."

The Paris Gaulois quotes a phrase from M. Marle's will. It is the following:—

I crave your pardon, my children, for leaving you but a modest competency. Another would have been able to have made you rich, very rich. But I have held it a duty to devote my whole life to the political cause which I had embraced, and I have assumed that you would prefer that to any other hardeness.

A mail telegram from London to Dublin, dated

April 30, says:—
Having had an opportunity of seeing the early sheets of "Lothair," I am enabled to say that its hero is not, as has been said, Lord Salisbury, but the Marquis Bate. The idea is the exposure of the tactics of Rome in general society, and especially in the highest disclos-

The alleged candidature of Prince Prederick Charles of Prussia for the Spanish throne was energetically contradicted by Baron Werther.

The London Rock newspaper learns on good authority that it is the intention of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge "to take ap a strong position in publishing works specially adapted to meet the various forms of modern infldelity, and to establish a staff of lecturers" to carry out the object,
Lord Courtenay was adjudicated a bankrupt.

A member of the Society of Friends was summoned at the Mansion House, London, for non-payment of tithes to the State Church. The Lord Mayor made the usual order against him.

The importation of wheat into France during the past year was eighty-three per cent less than in 1868. that of cotton there was an increase of about two per cent; in coals, nearly ten per cent; in metals, bout seven per cent, and in wool, two per cent. In the exports the item of millinery figures for £775,000 against £840,000 in 1868, but that of artificial flowers increased from £280,000 to £484,000.

The British Board of Trade returns for March show that the total declared value of British and Irish produce exported amount £17,000,210 against £15,697,465 in the corresponding period of 1:69, showing an increase of £1,602,745. The increase is chicfly apparent in coals, cotton yarn, cotton manu'actures, haberdashery, and millinery, hardwares and cuttery, linen yarn, linen manufactures, steam engines, iron and unwrought steel, woollen and worsted yarn, and woollen and worsted manufactures.

FRANCE.

Special Aunlysis of the Electoral Vote-The Plebiscite, Its Advacates and Opponents-Contrast of the Feeling With That Existing at the Late Elections-The Vote of the Country-Alarm Against Radicalism in the Provinces-Orieanist Interests-Six Millions of n Majority Anticipated.
PARIS, May 29, 1870.

Plebiscite! Plebiscite! Plebiscite! Turn when you will it is the only excitement. Were it not for the approaching popular vote the strikes might be a sensation; as it is, however, we little care whether or not some few hundreds, more or less, are out of employment and starving. After the 8th of May, or rather the following Thursday, we shall all settle down to minor sources of enjoyment, such as murders, suicides, *émeutes* and the appropriation of other men's wives; but we have no time now to devote to our usual little pastimes. You will have doubtless observed in the Paris journals that the provinces take no interest in the plebiscite. Now, in the manufacturing provincial towns this may be the case, but in the rural districts I can state positively that the people evince great enthusiasm. Take for instance the department of Calvados; at the last election there were two candidates in each of the three circonscriptions-one was liberal, the other omoial. In every case the omicial was elected. At the present moment committees in favor of the plebiscite have been formed in that department, and not only are the three deputies named members of the committee, but the three liberals also who lost the election. In Paris the legitimists will abstain, many Orleanists will also do so, together with the electors in M. Rochefort's circonscription and some others. It is therefore probable that in the capital the race between the government and the opposition will be neck and neck. At the commence ment of the plebiscite fever it is true that the rural population was lukewarm, but it is now almost unanimous. The country people were at first the Emperor was on the throne it was of little moment what government was in power. and they intended for the most part to have abstained; but the violent articles in the Marseillaise, the Rappel and the Reveil have created such excite ment throughout the country that the people are now determined to record their votes. Not only have the above named newspapers roused the people to action, but the language made use of at the public meetings has also greatly strengthened the feeling in favor of the government. At a meeting held yester-day it was publicly urged that the Emperor ought to be seized, forced on board a vessel and sent to Cayenne; but, as I said in my last, the authorities allow the "reds" to rave and storm, as by so doing the re-publican cause will be greatly damaged in the eyes

the "reds" to rave and sorm, publican cause will be greatly damaged in the eyes of the people.

With respect to the Orleanists, they do not intend to vote. M. Thiers, who was one of the first to urge the pleotsete, has suddenly declared he will abstain, and urges others to do so. To explain his inconsistency is not difficult. When he wanted the pleotsete a portion of his party (Orleanist partisans) were in power as Mmisters, v.z., Daru and Buffet; the son of M. Guizot was named Secretary at the Ministry of Public Worship; Baroche was at the head of the Decentralization Committee. In point of fact the Orleanists had endeavored to obtain all the places, heir object being to prepare the way for Orleanist

restoration. The resignations of MM. Daru and Buffet, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, was the first shock to the hopes of the party; since which the public press has raised anch an outery that not only will be oriented and an outery that not only will be oriented therefore be nominated, but those who have already obtained office will be expected to retire. The opinion of M. Thers with reference to the plechedle was that if the question should be confined to a mere recognition of the new liberal measures the people would believe that the Emperor was forced to accept them, and that, consequently, the Orients press and agents could turn this to the disadvantage of the Emperor and to the advantage of the Emperor and to the advantage of the same. The terreat of MM. Daru and Buffet, however, disturbed the Orients arrangements. When M. Thiers was at first applied to he said, "I vote—yes;" and he conveiled others to do the same. The day, however, he saw the Emperor's proclamation to the people asking for a vote of confidence, he felt sure that the government would obtain a large majority. He turned what the French call coasque, determined to abstain, and called on his friends to do so. In 1852 the Orientsits voted in favor of the empire, as they hated the republic which had driven Louis thilppe from the throne, and moreover balleyed that the Emperor was unit to govern the country. The legitimists are more consistent. In 1852 they voted against the empire—they will do so again in 1870. The legitimists are more consistent. In 1852 they voted against the empire—they will do so again in 1870. The legitimists are more consistent. In 1852 they voted against the empire—they will do so again in 1870. The legitimists are more consistent. In 1852 they voted against the empire—they will do so again in 1870. The legitimists are more consistent. In 1852 they voted against the empire—they will do so again in 1870 of the plebisetic, and will vote for the government.

The Emperor is in "tip top" good lumor: not only are

encouraging mature. His friends still recken on 6,000,000 votes, which will be a great victory.

At the elections there have always been two days' voting. On the present occasion there will be but one, in order to avoid the usual accusation that the government has during the night placed votes in the "urn," so as to obtain a fictitions majority. In many former instances the opposition has affixed scals to the doors of the rouns in which the "urns" were left during the night, and have mounted guards as well, to prevent an approach. On the 8th proximo everything will be finished before nightfall, so as to prevent aspictone or remark. The result will not be publicly known, however, until the following Thursday, when the urns, having been seated and sent to the Corps Legislath, will be opened and it in numbers counted. The mode of taking the votes will be thus.—The mayors preside in the various materies, which are open to the babilic. A citizen presents himself, shows his elector's card, an examination is made to see if his mane is on the list; if correct he hands his voting paper, folded, to the president, who drops it into the urn and returns to the voter his "elector's card," with the corner form of, so that it cannot again be made use of. When the polis are clossyl the urns are reversed and the votes caunted. They are subsequently replaced, the urns sealed and de-patched to the Corps Légis-sat f. Thes the total result of the voting will not be known until some time afterwards. By arkangements whiche I have made Firepe to be able to "wire" the grand total to you many hours, if not days, before the French know themselves the result of their first knowledge was derived from Now York.

It is more that probable—in fact I may say corretain and the probable—in a fact I may say corretain and the large and the probable—in fact I may say corretain and the probable—in fact I may say corretain and the probable.—In fact I may say

force the French know themselves the result of their handwork, of which it would be singular if their handwork, of which it would be singular if their first knowledge was derived nom New York.

It is more than probable—in fact I may say contain—Siat M. Olivier will be nominated, after the plebiscite. Minister of Forcign Affairs, which offee he at present holds protein.

Rapicalism As Byis.

According to the Marseilasise, Rochefort has been elected headenry President of six reunioss anti-plebiscitatives. In some of them he is assisted by Fourers and Megy in Meass cannos do much harm; the "irrecontainles" sorely might have found more active leaders. An article signed by Albert Wolff in the Figaro gives the irrepressible deputy as opposituity for blood-letting when he is again at large. M. Wolff declares that M. Rochefort, the "purest of the pure," attempted to sail to the Empress a picture of the Holy Virgin, and that after falling in the endeavor he insulted her Majesty with the same obstinacy he had displayed to have his picture installed at the Tameries, without troubling himself about the famous argent des contribuables, which has since inspired his most piathive tarties on the griefs of the people. M. Wolff declares that the picture for which four thousand francs was demanded is not worth twenty-five Napoleons; but that a republican cannot every day exploiter a sovereign, and it was necessary to prodit by a good opportunity.

Parks JOHNALISM.

I have often called your attention to the reckless manner in which some of the Parisian journals invent and distort facts. M. Marie, the illustrious advocate, who died yesterday, had been for sometime in a hopeless state. Two days previous to his death the facilities of the oppressive sone on your mind that you are being deceived.

BEAUTY AND STUP.

When a cocotte is successful she generally indulges in a ninn, atthough legonant of a note of music.

BEAUTY AND STUDY. When a cocotte is successful she generally indulges in a piano, although ignorant of a note of music. Her next step is a library. It is the correct thing in Paris to have an ebony bookcase, lined with handin a piano, although ignorant of a note of music. Her next step is a library. It is the correct thing in Paris to have an ebony bookcase, lined with handsomely bound books, carefully selected as to size. They form part of a handsome piece of furniture, from which they are destined probably never to be taken down, in consequence, as is but too coften the case, of their owner being unable to read or write. All trouble as to selection is avoided. You have but to call at the Librariar Foniaine or any other, indicate the size of your bookcase and you are supplied with a lot of books supposed to be suited to your taste. A recent trial has brought to light the system adopted by a noted librarian when applied to by unprotected femiales. The first lot consists of a series of volumes of the lightest of French literature and questionable taste. In a few years Madaims La Cocotte has retired and desires to forget all trace of her past life, and is anxious to restock her bookcase with literature of a more serious tendency. She applies again to the librarian, who supplies her with 7,000 francs' worth, the names of which being more serious than the first lot show but too clearity what class of books preceded them and the estimation in which the purchaser is held by the librarian. Love stories, Cameron. worth, the names of which being more serious than the first lot show but too clearly what class of books preceded them and the estimation in which the purchaser is held by the librarian. Love stories, Cameron, Decameron, Ephameron and all the other amerons; "The Deceit of Worldly Women," "The Berviary of a Pretty Woman," and "The Secret of Being Beautiful Forever," a volume of reproductions of the most rare enricates of the secret museum at Naples, and others of shular propriety. The librarian pleaded that the library was professionally adapted to his purchaser, who had refused to accept the books on delivery, declaring that the bookcase was still at the glider's; but that in real-ty money was wanting. It appears that the court thought the selection to have been propely made, as the sale was ratified, six months being accorded for payment.

DEVOTESS OF SCHENCE.

A new society has been established in Paris, the members of which, alrea ly more than one nundred, in order to contribute, as much as possible to the healing art, have lisserted in their wills an article declaring that they do not desire to be buried after death; on the contrary, they wish their bodies to be given to surgeons for dissection. Like cating horse-flesh and wearing false hair, this may for a time become the mode, and we shall all be adding codicils to our wills directing that our bodies shall be converted into minee-meat until some new freak diverts public attention.

A GHOST OR A GOURMAND?

Every person who has ever visited Paris must remember the Cafe Riche. During the past three months a gentleman has nightly carned for himself notoriety and done good for the wine trade at that establishment. The clock strikes midnight, a carriage drives up, and "Le Révenant do Minuit," as he has been nicknamed, enters the cafe. He invariably seats himself at the same table and orders a soup cold, a cold partidge, a bottle of Boderar's champagne and a large cup of cafe au kuit. Having consumed the whole, this "midnight ghost" disappears. Who he is and whe

The Defrauder of the Paris Rothschilds. Tassius, the man who embezzied nearly three militons of francs from MM. Rothschild, of Paris, has given the following account of the affair to the

examining judge:-He says that about ten years ago, in a moment of pecuniary difficulty, he borrowed from the funds with which he was entrusted due or six thousand francs. This he hoped to replace a little later, but he unfortunately confided the secret to a Dr. Beckers, with whom he made acquaintance at a cafe. Some days after the latter called on Tassius and asked him for a loan of some thousands. He at first refused, declaring that he was himself embarrassed for money. "I must have it," insisted Beckers, "or I will denounce you." "Where am I to get it?" replied Tassius, "where you got the other, parbleut." Tassius, finding himself in the other's power, advanced the sum; the loan was followed by others, and Beckers at last persuaded Tassius to gamble on the Bourse to make up the deficit. Their speculations were unsuccessful, and, the abyss becoming wider, the catastrophe at length arrived. He says that about ten years ago, in a m

IRELAND.

The Reign of Terror Under the New Correlan Bill-Scenes on the Battle Fields of '98-Memorics of the Dead-Taghmon-The Barony of Shillmalier-Lord Norbury.

TAGHMON, Wexford, Ap. 11 27, 1870. Taghmon, now a small, dilapidated town or vilage, was once a place of importance, and is, beyond all doubt, of very great antiquity. According to the most authentic Irish records Taghmon owes its ortgin to the celebrated Finten Munnu, who founded a monastery here towards the close of the sixth century. Finten was a disciple of the great Columbkill, and studied and prepared him-St, Columbkill, and studied and prepared him-self for the monastic state in the schools of Jona, which, in late years, have been rendered illustrious by the writings of Dr. Johnson and Montalambert. Finten, or St. Fenten, as he is called, was one of the most learned men of his time, and was also, it appears, a thoroughgoing Irishman, and would, in all probability, were he now alive, be one of the first to surfer under Mr. Gladstone's coercion bill. He defended, for a groat many years, the Irish time of celebrating the Feast of

Easter, in opposition to the time appointed by the sourt of Rome. Eventually, however, he gave way, but he was one of the last—if not the last—to abandon the time so long observed by the fathers of the irish Church. His monastery of Tagamon, which was famous throughout Europe, was situated on the boundary of an immense forest, which, in thos: days, is said to have covered the country for miles, and which, I heard, existed in part down to a comparatively recent period. Indeed there is in this neighborhood a townland called "Forest"—a name which, I doubt not, will be familiar to some of your Irish-American readers. Old men are alive who renber when parts of this forest were still standing,

but they have all now entirely disappeared.

Taghmon, with its narrow streets and numer rows of mud cabins, lies on the south side of a gentle slope, in the heart of the barony of Shilimalier West. The land in some portions of this and particularly in the vicinity of this little town, is, I believe, unsurpassed in natural fertility by any land in the three kingdoms. Ninety years ago the celebrated Arthur Young pronounced it to be one of the finest soils be had ever seen; the sappers and miners, in their recent tour through the country, gave it as their opinion that, at its height, it was the most fertile and in the united kingdom; and many other em nent judges have expressed themselves to the same effect. The soil is strong and deep, and is admitted on all hands to be admirably adapted either for tiliage or pasture. It is greatly, though not abruptly, elevated; still, however, it cannot be considered a mountain, nor even a hill, out a gently swelling plateou or eminence, from

be considered a mountain, nor even a hill, but a gently swelling plateau or eminence, from which, on almost every side, it stretches away into rich, undulating plains. It is also an exceedingly healthy district. There is always a fine broeze blowing, which is tempered somewhat by the proximity of the sea.

The agricultural classes here are very well to do, as "well off" as in any part of Ulster. Few of them have what is called fixity of tenure, but most of these have leases varying in duration from thirty-one years to one thousand; but many have no leases at all. Evictions however, in this district are not numerous, and, on the whole, I may say that a good feeling exists between the owners and the occupiers of the soil. The farmers here, who are very industricus, and who till the ling with great skill and taste, are a fine, jody set of follows. Who are they?

They are the sons of the brave peasantry of Shill-mailer, who in 1738 encountered on at least half a score of battle fields the regular army of England. They fought and fell at Ross, Oniarf, Arkiow, Wexford, Prosperous, Foulkos' Mill, Vinegar Till and other places. They would not have ventured to leave their quiet homes to risk their lives, to bring ruin upon their families, but that they were coreed into resistance by wicked and unjust laws. A coercion bill was in force in those days also. The curfew was so rigo onely enforced in may parts of Ireland, and particularly in this county of Wexford, that a father was known to plend in vain for permission to fight a farming rushlight in order that the mother might atom it was inforce in may parts of Ireland, and particularly in this county of wenter, that a father was known to plend in vain for permission to fight a farming rushlight in order that the mother might atom it will be declared by wind they be upon the country to martier and destroy as they pleased. It was next to impossible to bring tile offenders to justice, on matter what erime they were guity of, and should they, by any accident or other, find th

accident or other, find their way into the dock, they were certain of not being convicted. A smondare called Captain Frazer was tried before the indorious of Lexi Norbury—the hanging judge—on a charge of wifigil marder, but was, of course, acquitted. They change against the murderer was proved beyond all don's, but Norbury, who is known all overther world as the judge who presided at the trial of Robert Emust, but Norbury, who is known all overther world as the judge who presided at the trial of Robert Emust, delivered on the occasion one of those charges which at that time and for a guarter of a century afterwards disgraced the judgest benchman, and the said:—"Gentlemen, Captain Frazer is a gallant officer, who, in his recent ebuiltion of zeal, has merely committed a misrake. If Dixon (the murdered man) was as good a fellow as those witnesses have represented him to be, will it is deuced fortunate for him to be out of this wocked world; but if, on the contrary, his political bias was as bed as many others in the neighborhood it is undoubledly well for the country to be rid of him." Ortmes, like the murder of this poor man, who was, it appears, bordering upon eighty years of age, followed by acts of injustice, like the acquittal of this murdered, drove the Irish pensantry into rebelion in 1798. They did not get justice from England then, nor did they expect it, and so they came to the very natural conclusion that the only alternative again.

The Geldstrome Good grant they may have no cause to resect to such an alternative again.

The Geldstrome Good grant they may have no cause to resect to such an alternative again.

The Geldstrome Good grant they may have no cause to resect to for the contains the research of the new Coencion act. I was, I for sale in the windows of his shop he is to be made am suable to the new Coencion act. I was, I confess, unable to see that there was any harm in this. Ittle publication, the proprietary class, and exposes very clearly and foreibly the systematic tyrany which they carry on publication which is niegal in rectain may be per-lectly legel in England; and the English newspapers, in taking advantage of their, superior security, are adopting a course which I cannot refrain from say-ing is as descreditable as it is distonest and is, in my opinion, likely to have an injurious effect upon the temper of the litch people. the temper of the Irish people. English newspaper speculation—smarp prac-

the temper of the Irish people.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER STECULATION—SHARP PRACTICE.

No sooner was the "Farmer's Catechesin," pronounced to be liegal, for such it is since it was selzed, than the Pall Mall Gazette copied it from beginning to end into its columns. Of course no Irish journal would dare to publish it, and for the best reason in the world. It ought not to be forgotten that the Pall Mall Gazette was, if possible, the loudest of any of the English journals in salling upon the government to suppress seditious newspapers in Irchand. Could it be possible that the "goatleman's newspaper," as some persons calk the Pall Mall Gazette, had the commercial speculation in view of usurping the Irish circulation of those papers it so whemently coalemned, by publishing sedition on its own account? The Pall Mall Gazette and all its. English contemporaries have, of course, the privilege of writing what they please; nor will they be slow in availing themselves of whatever advantage they may be possessed at. They would not be English were they to de otherwise, and small blame to them. But what I object to, and what every one with a particle of honor or honesty must object, to is the how for coercion waised by the newspapers of England against the press of Ireland. And for what?

The most reasonable inference that can be drawn from their conduct is that they were anxious to monpolulze the circulation of those light newspapers.

for what?

The most reasonable inference that can be drawn from their conduct is that they were anxious to monopolize the circulation of those irish newspapers which they labored so hard to suppress. The fact that an Irish newspaper can and will be suppressed for probleshing what an English pournal can publish with impunity is likely to widen, if possible, the breach between England and Ireland and to produce a very bad impression upon the sainds of the Irish people.

chice a very bad impression upon the minds of the irish people.

Bish independ upon the minds of the irish people.

Bish independs of Parliament, who were indiscrete and foolsh enough to vote for Mr. Gladstone's. Coercion bill will, for certain, receive rather rough treatment at the hands of their constituents whenever they present themselves for re-election. The liberal members in particular are marked out for vengeance. The conservatives may perhaps, escape with imposity as nothing was expected from them, and they are moreover, to some extent, independent of the people. There is not, I believe, a single Irish conservative member who is not returned against the wishes of the people; they are elected by the influence of the landlords alone, and they go into Parliament to support the landlord interest. This statement shows what a blow the ballot, which Mr. Bright has promised us against the next general election, would give to conservative members are privileged individuals, for they can vote as they please without being the conservative members for their acts.

One member here has been unfortunate enough.

poor fellows, are hable to be made responsible for their acts.

One member here has been unfortunate enough, not only to incur the anger of his constituents, but of all Ireland. A few years ago the gortleman I refer to was the idol of the Irish people, he offered the most uncompromising opposition to the English government; he even went so far as to say that the British House of Commons was no place for an Irish gentleman. He was a patrict, a repealer, a nationalist and I know not what else. But a change has now come over the "spirit of his dream." He is distrusted by his former friends. Instead of opposing the government he is its most obsequious slave. From being a patriot it is alleged that he has become a government hack and place hunter, and those who are still true to the good old cause are, according to this political Jim Crow, a "set of excited patriols." A terrible fail this for the O'Donoghue—a fall from which he can never politically recover.

Another Scene in the Ecomenical Council. According to reports received at Vienna, a speech made at a recent sitting of the Council by Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg created even a greater uproa than the famous one of Bishop Strossmayer. He said that the time for religious wars was past, and that an epoch of conciliation was at hand. It was equally unchristian, unintelligible, and incorrect to place the Protestants in the same category with hea-thens and athelsts. The Roman Church and the Ro-

man bishops must accept a word of advice on this subject from the German and Austrian prelates. The latter are in daily communication with Protestants, and know them better than those who never see them or read their books.

or read their books.

The presiding legate, Cardinal de Angelis, here interrupted the speaker, and a warm dispute between the two cardinals ensued. The President strove repeate lit, but in vain, to stience the Cardinal with his bell, and at length the bishops drowned his protests in a storm of hisses, in the midst of which he Cardinal was carried from the tribune, half-fainting from excitement, to his seat.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The venerable French critic, Jules Janin, is quite il at Paris with bronchitis.

French colonists at Buenos Ayres are

week ending April 23, with 8,000 passengers on board, bound for the United States and Canada. mense conflagrations in the woods and fields of the Gironde, in France, are of such incessant occur-rence that they are ascribed to organized bands of

rence that they are ascribed to organized bands of incendiaries.

The Audienzia, or Court of Appeal, at Barcelena, in Spain, has revoked a sentence passed against persons for shouting for the republic. A straw that shows which way the wind blows.

Dessous le Moustier, condemned to death in Belgium for five murders, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and this change is recarded as equivalent to the abolation of capital punishment in that country.

The ladies of Graiz, in Austria, have put up a very original bouques for Fins IX. It consists of a large medaliton of the Holy Father, surrounded by silver flowers and leaves set of with gold pieces that may be easily defacited—a practical compliment.

The telegraph cables across the channel between Singland and France are in very bad condition, but as they belong exclusively for eight years to an English company, and the latter will make no renovation; there is no help for the delay in that direction.

Lord Ellon, who recently died in London, left his wholefortune to a lumatic asylum, alleging that he had gained it by pleading in Chancery, and that, increator, it should go to the benefit of madmen, since no one but a madman would practice in a Chancery Court.

The Layons papers mentions the unusual beauty of

Court.

The Lyons papers mention the unusual beauty of the spring in Central France, the remarkable absence of rain and consequent dearth of water in the streamlets, but, at the same time, the fine condition of the vineyaris, fruit trees and sike coconeres. The gram prospect is not, however, so cheering.

A society, already counting more than 100 members, has been formed in Paris, pledging themselves not to be buried after death, but to bequeath their bodies for dissection, so as to-aid the science of santomy as mach as possible. They also hope thus mitmately to-eradicate the prejudice against dissection.

Section.

The Paris pagers mention the appearance of Mr. Junes Gordon Bennett, Jr., "ie plus immeux des yheltimen," at bongchamps, surrounded by a brillant company of American ladies and gestlemen. The weather was enchanting, the faces were attended by the 60% of Paristan fashron-and elegance, and the day passed of delightfully is all respects.

and the day passed off delightfully is all respects.

Mother Radignette, a remarkable sharacter of the senort town of Dispos, has just died. She was the beliest boat owner by far in the place, and would venture out to see when other crait hastily sought refuge from the storm. Thus she was emabled to save many lives and much property, and amassed considerable wealth, but kept at her trade to the last. A subject for a Eugene Sue romance.

About ten o'clock one morning in April the great alarm belt of the Lassanne cathedral summoned all the fire engines and half the population of the town to the great square. But no fire could be seen at length an Englishman was found in the belt tower, tugging away at the rope. When asked for an explanation he calmity replied that he was a connoisseur in bells and had thought he would try this one. Cool !

THE CIGAR MAKERS' STELKE.

Manufacturers Oppose It—Both Sides of the Story and What the End is Likely to Be. A meeting of the cigar makers on strike was held resterday at Turners' Hall in Orchard street. There was a large attendance and the present condition of

am irs is said to have been thoroughly canvassed and a determination expressed to continue the course fide at of earrying their point, and particularly since other labor organizations have come to their finan cial rescue and are making liberal contributions of the indispensable sinews of war with which to keep upothe fight. As already stated in the Herald, it is ot, a strike for higher wages, but a united combina tion to resist a reduction of wages. The

are, that though the prices paid were the old war prices, that there has not been practically any rener essaries of life, that rents have not gone down ner essatios of life, that rents have not gone down, and that consequently the expenses for the support of their families are still as large as during the rebellion. Everybody knows, who knows anything about the subject, that this is wholly untrue. Coal, flour, potatoes, tea, coffee, sugar and in fact seven-eighths of our staple articles of food have materially fallen in price, and so of dry goods, and so, too, of rents. It is plain, therefore, that no good reason exists for the strike, and it is well enough for other labor organizations to understand thoroughly

so, too, of rents. It is plain, therefore, that, no good reason exists for the strike, and it is well enough for other labor organizations to understand thoroughly the facts before lending their aid in the matter. The simple fact—and to this only is the strike to be attributed—is that the members of the cirgar makers' unions are allowing themselves to be attributed—is that the members of the cirgar makers' unions are allowing themselves to be the circumstance of the control of the circumstance of the control of the circumstance of the control of the circumstance of the circumstance of the control of the circumstance of

Many are daily leaving the unions. The receipt of ten dollars a week and nothing to do is rapidly losing as alluring charms, as it is easy to see that this sort of thing cannot be kept up long. The present regime of intimidation and bravado must be of short duration.

THE HEBERNICHT HOMICIDE.

The despatch received at the Central Office from Police Headquarters on Tuesday afternoon to the effect that Charles Hebernicht, a German, had died at his residence, 785 Ninth avenue, from the effects of injuries received by being run over, proves to have been incorrect. The facts seem to be that deceased was temporarily in charge of a bar owned by Frederick Kercher, of 741 Ninth avenue, where Peter Bogert, a man without nome or means of support, and much under the influence of liquor, entered and asked for a drink. Hebernicht asked if he had money to pay, at which Bogert took umbrage and struck the new barkesper in the face with his fist. Hebernicht returned the hiow, and during the sculle which instantly ensued between them Bogert selzed his antagonist by the shoulders and forcibly ejected him from the place. Hebernicht fell backwards on the pavement, thus receiving a fracture of the skull and compression of the brain. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to his home, where a physician was called but could render no relief, and death ensues, she following afternoon. Bogert was arrested and seld to await the resuit of an investigation to be held before Coroner Rollins. To ascertain the cause of death Dr. John Beach will make a post mortem examination on the body of deceased. It is not believed that in throwing deceased down Bogert intended to take his life. was temporarily in charge of a bar owned

THE CRUEL FATE OF WATSON WEBS.

General Watson Webb arrived Tuesday by the Morro Castle from Havana. He was very indignant with Inspector Rabineau, of the Custom House, for seizing 2,000 of his cigars for non-compliance with the revenue regulation demanding duty on all such imported luxuries. He showed a paper from Collec-lector Orinnel not to search his biggage, but the officer was inexorable, and so it was the cigars turned up and were confiscated.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad.

General Fremont's Bond Operations.

Washington, May 10, 1870.
Congress has made simple provisions for the construction of three independent lines of railroad scross the Continent, each having branches with the existing system. One of these lines, the Central, between omaha and San Francisco, it is well known, is finished. The northern line, between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, has been commenced. The southern route, connecting with all the southern roads, and running through to the Pacific near the thirty fourth parallel is I am informed, in a rapid thirty-fourth parallel, is, I am informed, in a rapid course of construction; and now we find Mr. John C. Fremont, that magnificent builder of paper rati-roads, in the lobby of Congress with a scheme for borrowing money estensibly for the construction of a fourth ine through to the Pacific, running very near the northern boundary of Mexico, and benefiting the people of that country mainly.

THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Memphis, El Paso and Facilic Railroad Company was incorporated by the Texas Legislature on Pebruary 4, 1856, for the purpose of constructing and working a railroad from the easters to the western boundary of that State, to connect with roads to be built on either side. A subsidy of every alternate section of public land, in a strip sixteen miles wide and as long as the road, was granted to aid its construction. A supplemental act was passed the same day, amending the fourteenth section so as

It does not appear that the company, though liad five years time previous to the rebellion, has complied with any of the conditions of its charter. The Confederate State Legislature passed an act that obligations without fericiting any privileges; but the best lawyers in Congress who have given the matter the closest attention among them Hon. J. M. Howard, chairman of the Senate Pacific Reifrond Committee, maintain that the charter is nell and void, and that the company has forfeited all right to the lands whatever. If such the cave—and I see no reason to doubt it—the lands revert to the State of Texas.

reason to doubt it—the lands revert to the State of Texas.

GENERAL PREMONT GETS THE "CHANFER."

Some time after the close of the rebellion General Fremont, in casting about for lobby schemes, got possession or became president of the company that claimed to control this old Texas charter. He appears to have from the first recognized its worthlessness. Yew we find him attempting to revive it to an act of congress. A most imnocent joint resoution, "greating the right of way to the Memphis, Ell Paso and Pacific Railroad Company from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean," was rushed through the House. The first five lines of the joint resolution recognize and declare the existence of the company, and the remaining thirty-five line; grants it the right of way from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean. It passed the House can the 22d of March, 1869, but has never had any show in the Senate. The "previous question" is not operative in that bedy, and the cat in the meal was at once seen.

About the time that the joint resolution passed the

once seen.

SHARF STOCK OPERATIONS.

About the time that the joint resolution pessed the House the bonds of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company were put upon the market lar France, and copies of the resolution were forwarded to show our foreign friends the "mational" character of the enterprise and to give the bonds the quasi-endorsement of the United States. It appears, by an official report now before the Senate, that a sale of these bonds to the amount of \$8,460,000 has been made in Paris.

an official report now other the senar, the been of these bonds to the amount of \$8,460,000 has been made in Paris.

General Fremant's friends claim that the false representation made in France was not the work of that gentleman, but of the broker to whom ale sold the bonds to sell again. The report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, consisting of Senators Howard, Stewart and Rice, throws a great deal of light upon the matter. I quote the examination of Messis, Hunter and Corwine, engineer and attorney for Fremont's roads.—

The Contract of the senators are that General Fremont senies,

company.

Mr. Humtra.—He desies everything of that sort; the company did not put their bonds on the market; the company did not put their bonds on the market; the company sold their bonds to a man named Paradis; he put all the bonds on the market himself, and all he makes over sity cents he gets; the company did not authorize him to make any statements that were not true.

Mr. Corwine, the attorney, is stall more explicit in his denial that General Fremont or any of the company's agents made any false representations. He stated that

Mr. COMWINE—How?
The CHARMAN—I think there is a letter from General
Frement in which he claims to be substantially the owner of
the whole line clear through.
Mr. COMWINE—Show it, and I will give up this whole con-

Mr. CORWINE—Show it, and I will give up this wasse sol-trowers.

The Unathman—I will not interrupt you further just now.

Mr. Conwine—Very well: I will go on. Show me any-thing of the nort, and I will give up this case. I wish to say it this connection that at no time from the beginning of his agency or connection with this company down to this time, as I believe, and therefore I assume it as truth, has General Fremont said or done anything whereby he has indused any-body to puschase these bonds or to invest their money in this enterprise, except upon the most honest conviction on his part that what he said was true, and he expected to carry it out.

The Chairman—I wish so call your attention to two passages of this letter.

Mr. Corwinz—Will you let me look at it before you read

Mr. CORWINE—Thei I is in French.
Mr. GORWINE—Then I cannot read it.
The CHAIRMAN—I will read it as wall as I can, This is a pamphlet published it. Faris, by General Fremont. This letter is signed by him, and he says at the end of the pamphet.

pamphles published in Paris, by General Fresnont. This letter is signed by him, and he says at the end of the pamphilet:—

This second the pagaionate attacks and managures of which the Transcontinental Company is the object, the compilete of direction have decided to bublish at the beginning of the month of October a periodical sheet, the purpose of which is to keep the French holders of mortgage bonds apprised of the progress of the week, of the ossicial documents relative to the affair, and to respond to the lying and insersated allegations of the enemies of the company.

This is a pamphlet issued at Paris, by General Fremont almedi, in which he says, on page 4:

"During the war and in the following years the disorganization of the Southern Siates has prevented the company from occupying itself with its road and resuming its works; but so soon as the internal political affairs of the United States were at rest the company decided to recommeng its work with vigor, not only for the purpose of erecuting the Texas line, but of establishing a transcontinental line, sommencing at Norfolk and ending at San Diego, upon the Pacific, and thus to realise the desire which all lies Southern Again he says:—

"The Memphis and El Paso Cempany bought on the 22d of December, 1871, 1,025 acres, or file hectarcs, situated in the Bay of Norfolk Aliantic. These grounds have a front of 4,300 meters on the river bank, which presents a consideration of the company of the largest ships."

Again:—"The company are urging Congress to obtain the nationali-

Again:

"The company are urging Congress to obtain the nationalisation of this network. The consequence of this nationalisation will be a new subsidy of lands in the States which are not disposed of in the same manner as the public domain, and the recognition of the road as a postal and military

route."

Again:—

"The law of nationalization by the federal Congress was voted by the House of Representatives on the 22d of March, 1889, by 103 votes against 48."

Those are the only passages to which I wish to call your attention.

1869, by 102 votes against 49."

Those are the only passages to which I wish to call your attention.

To say that General Fremont's attorney was dumfounded at this stage of the proceedings would but feelly express an idea of his situation. The explosion of a hombshell in the committee room would not have produced so much consiernation among the "Pathfinders" as did the production of that letter and pamphlet. They did not, however, "give up the controversy," as Mr. Attorney Corwine said he should it the letter was produced. Oh, no!

It wall be observed that General Fremont states that the company decided to recommence work not only for the purpose of executing its Texas line, but of establishing a transcontinental line commencing at Norfolk, Va., and ending at San Diego, Cal.; that the company were urging Congress to obtain the "mationalization" by the federal Congress was voted by the flouse of Representatives on the 22d of March, 1869, by 102 votes against 49. It is true the bill of "nationalization" did pass the House as represented, but it made no provision whatever for any portion of the line east of Texas. The suppression of the fact that it had not passed the Senate and received the sanction of the President, and that it would probably never get that far, was very like a frand, and representing a bill or resolution as having validity or affecting the real value of bonds when it has passed but one house of Congress and failed to get further is the bare, unqualified fraud.

Two PACES UNDER ONE HOOD.

Right here is a good place to call the reader's attention to several very important facts.

While the Premonters were trying to get the Memphis and El Paso joint resolution, through Congress it was represented as a mere resolution giving the company a right of way through the public lands from Texas to the Pacino.

In Paris, on the other hand, the same resolution was styled "the law of nationalization." The French people were informed Enat tr passed the House of Representatives on the 22d of March, 1899, and co

were not informed, what was also true, that it had no show whatever in the Senate. The "previous question" was not operative in that bedy, and it was ason discovered that what appeared to be a simple resolution giving a railway company the right of way through the public lands was really an act to "instonalize" an old wideat Texas-railway project granted in 1856, and which was understood to be nuit and void by reason of non-compliance by the company with its stipulations.

The REASON WHY.

It may be asked why General Fremont was not examined by the committee. The answer to the question may be found on the statement page of the sub-committee's report, as follows:—

The CHAIRMAN -Is General Fromont here?
Mr. CORWINE -He is not, and will not be here to night.

He is sick.

The Gisardar — Did be get notice from the committee?
Mr. Comwing — He did; but he is too lifts be out of his seat loday. He desired me to say to you that but for that he would be present.

The Consumans — Will he be able to attend my meetings of this sub-committee for inquiring into these particular mat.

Mr. Conwiss.—I seeme you it is the result of pure indispo-

Mr. Comment—I seeme you it is the result of pure indisposition.

Considering the character of the facts disclosed by Senators Howard, Stewart and Rice there is little wonder that General French was "rick."

THE PATEFINDER'S PERSENT DEMAND.
It can be seen from the above what a clique of adventurers were able to accomplish with little or no other capital than an old Texas wildcat railrost charter. The same ring transventions of congress with another job. Is is styled "A bill incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company and granting the right of way and lands in and of its construction." It gives the company the same amount orients as are given to the Northern Pacific, estimated as about 25,800 acres per mile.

In the metter of boats it is proposed in the pending bill that the United States shall "authorize" the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company to issue two kinds, viz :—Construction bonds at the rate of \$50,000 per mile, seedled by mortgage on franchise, roadbed and appurtenthoes, and land bonds, to the amount of three dollars per acre, secured by mortgage on the lands given in all of the construction of the road.

In lands to be given and bends to be authorized "its sestimated that the aid assee for will amount to get the second of the road.

ion of the road.
In lands to be given and bonds to be authorized 'it is estimated that the aid as sed for will amount to about \$176,800 per infle.
The question new before Coagress is, Shall the bill

THE DIAMOND ROBBERY AND SEIZURE

Cerrect Particulars of the Case-Notable Instance of the Power of the Press and Telegraph.

The case of John Williams, of London, at present

netd by the United States authorities at Newark, on the charge of attempting to smuggle through the Custom Heuse a valuable quantity of diamonds and bonus betteved to be stolen-from a lady numed Mms. de Mart, of Paris, is another illustration of the mang nefasions schemes that gang agies through means of the rapid and far-reaching in sucnoe of the telegraph-and newspaper. The facts of the case have not hitherto been fully and correctly reported. One moving journal, of sensational proclivities and cheristing a well understood animus to everybody connected with the Custom Lione, tried to make it appear that the customs efficers, who were keen enough to trip the thief Williams as he posed to take no further action beyond seizing the property. The entire facts are these. The steam-ship Main, which left Bremen March 29, touched at Southampton and took on board, among other cabin passengers, a man who gave his name as as John Williams, of London, He was accompanied by a woman whom he represented as his wife. The steamer arrived hore April 8, and discharged her passengers at the Hoboken dock. The baggage of the passengers was, as usual, searched upon the dock and not on beard the vessel, as has been erroneously stated. Inspectors Lee and Burton-thought they noticed in the manner of Williams-something uneasy and suspicious and invited him into the office on the dock to undergo s personal examination. He replied in the negative pim of a dutiable character; but afterwards, on being searched, a diamond bracelet was found in his pants pocket and a package of diamonds in his pocket-book. He said he was a jeweller; but his appearance, together with his inability to give anything like a correct appraisal of what the brilliants were worth, made the efficers doubt his statement. The woman was searched afterwards, but nothing discovered on her. In the examination of his baggage the package of bonds was noticed. This, however, caused no particular remark, as the officers viewed him only in the light of one who was seeking to defraud the revenue. The valuables were seized and sent in the usual course for safe kéeping to the Gustom House vaults. Williams and the woman went their way, but a surveillance of their movements and whereabouts was observed by Inspector Leez Now comes in the influence of the press and telegraph. The day after the HERALD contained a paragraph of the orcurrence, giving the name of the would-be smuggler, the officers who stopped him and character of the seizure. The paper containing the information went as usual to Paris, where, coming under the notice of the lady who lost the property the following telegram, dated April 29, was desparched at once to Mr. Archibaid, Bitush Consul ir this ofty: searched, a diamond bracelet was found in his pant

Diamonds stopped et customs by Inspector Lee April 8 stolen from Paris. See the Times of April 1, 1870. Thief's real name Sweet, alsa Williams. Particulars by post. Detain property. BE MART, 23 rue Chateau d'Eau, Paris. Mr. Archibald at once notified the Custom House, and a copy of the Times having been secured the following advertisement, was found therein, describing exactly the articles selzed on Williams: scribing exacely the articles seized on Williams:—
2100 Reward—Stelen, from 23 rue Chateau d'Eau, the following obligations and jeweiry:—Sixy-six obligations, Ville
de Paris Empeunt (loan), 1855; specified, theirly-eight obligations, Ville de Paris, 1889, non libere; specified, twenty obligations, Credif Foncier; fouriess rairoad and other bonds;
gold brocote, three corals, peoplants; gold bracelet, three
corals, two gold tassels fornamented with five pearls);
pair of diamond pendants, pear shape, with one
small diamond above and one below the large one; one gold
ring, with three diamonds; lasty's hunting (gold) watch, vine
vraise; bracelet, open work, studded with diamonds and
robes; one emerald, one ruby and one paper of twonty-one
large diamonds, with one large diamond, not very white,
and three smaller ones; paper of thirty-one carate of brilliants, forty-five and a half carate and thirty-three and a half
carate, information, to be given to Inspector Williamson,
Scotland Yard, or to Jeel Emmanuel, Solicitor, No. 5 Austin
Friars, or Henry Samuel, 48 Great Russell street, Bloomabury.

Sectiand Yard, or to Joel Emmanuel, Solicitor, No. 6 Austin Friars, or Henry Samuel, 48 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.

Inspector Lee, who has been keeping track of Williams, was ordered on the 2d of May to go to Newark and make complaint against him for smuggling. A warrant was issued, and Colonel Nettleton, with another of Colonel Whitley's staff, ordered to serve it. The three proceeded in quest of Williams, who was discovered on his way from, Brooklyn to this city. On being arrested he attempted to transfer a bundle containing the bonds, to the woman in his company. He was finally taken to Newark, whore he has been held since under as indictment by the Grand Jury of the district on a charge of smuggling. He cannot be extradited as his offence is larceny, which does not come into the provisions of the Ashburton treaty. The penalty for smuggling is, a fine in any sum ut exceeding \$0,000, nor less than fifty dollars, or both. The woman has been released. The diamonds, jewelry and bonds are estimated to be worth \$20,000. The trial is expected to come off next week. Nothing has been heard from the other side yet. It would seem to be necessary that the owner of the property should come in person and identify it before it can be delivered up.

A HOUSTON STREET BOND BOBBERY.

Mrs. John Vollhart, of 165 West Houston street. charges that yesterday afternoon Edwin Miller, a German cierk, twenty-five years of age, visited her German cierk, twenty-five years of age. visited her house in company with a female whom he represented as his wife, for the purpose of renting the third floor of the house. While Mrs. Vollhart was engaged in showing the female the apariments Miller, who remained in the parlor, succeeded in showing with a tin box containing a transcript of a \$1,000 five-twenty bond, \$300 in greenbacks and jewelry valued at twenty-five dollars. Upon discovering her loss Mrs. Vollhart started in pursuit and succeeded in overtaking her lodger in Macdougal street, and, raising an alarm, he was taken in custody by officer-Jones, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, who detected Jones, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, who detected him in the act of throwing the box in the guiter. Upon searching him in the station house several skeleton keys were found in his possession. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market and pleaded not gully to the charge, but was committee in default of \$1,000 ball.

A LOST HUSBAND-A SOUTHERN LADY IN TROUBLE.

Mrs. Lavinia Hardman, aged about twenty years, of preposessing appearance, belonging to one of the F. F. V.'s, appeared before Justice Cox, at Jef-ferson Market, yeaterday, to gain some information concerning her husband, twenty years her senior, concerning her husband, twenty years her senior, who mysteriously disappeared on Saturday last, having considerable money in his possession. Leaving her penniless, a stranger in a stranger and the unfortunate woman states she was married to Hardman at Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th of July last, having been acquainted with him a year. On Saturday last they arrived in this city and hired a furnished room of a Mrs. McCuon, at No. 8 Milliken place, on Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. After making all no easily a rangements and seeing his wife snugly arrangements and seeing his wife snugly enscended in her new home, Hardman left the nouse, since which time his wife has not been able to ascertain any close to his whereapouts, and fears he has been foully dealt with. She was directed to apply at the Central office and lay her case before Superfutendent Jourdan.